MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

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Our Real Situation.

At no time in the past ten years were we so well prepared as we are at the present to stand a shock like that of last week. In the first place, it came upon us when the market for our securities was abnormally low. We had undergone a most searching and merciless financial purgation. We had divested ourselves of our most dangerous commodi ties, trimmed off all our dead timber and lopped down the rotten boughs. We did not look for the storm, but when it came we were prepared, and could weather it. The North American Company had been cleaned up and put out of harm's way. Our industrial stocks had had all the inflation taken out of them, and were almost as innocuous as the best first mortgage bonds. Our nondividend-paying shares and our shares paying dividends doubtfully, all had been ruthsaly cut down; and in the course of the extraordinary liquidation that has proceeded since July without interruption, they had concentrated steadily into strong hands When in connection with the foregoing we naider that since June last we have absorbed without disaster the whole bulk of speculative Americans thrown overboard by London, thrown over because they were the only commodities they had for which there was a cash market, it must be apparent that our position was one of unusual strength.

Again, it must be recalled that we have of late been doing very little speculative railroad building, that the general movement of trade is quite unprecedented in our history, that the tonnage in transit is greater than ever before at this or any other season that business of all kinds is active, uninflated and sound that collections East and West are uncommonly easy, and that we have harvested and sold at good prices the largest cotton crop our country ever produced. Assuredly these considerations would appear to indicate that if any of our neighbors should precipitate a financial calamity we would find ourselves in a position to extend a purely disinterested sympathy.

It has also, apparently, been for the moment forgotten that just about the time that the shadow of impending calamity fell upon us, we had come within practical reach of a remedy for the gravest domestic danger that has ever assailed our commercial welfare. A dozen Bannos might go into liquidation and do far less harm to this country than it is threatened with by the demoralization of its whole system of railroad management. No question of graver concern for us to solve has ever ented, and the events of the past few days have only for the moment obscured it. We bring it forward now because it als is a great factor in the strength of our stustion, and because our conviction is absolute that the remedy is not only within practical reach, but that its application is

From all these matters it is evident that we have reached a turning point in our affairs, and that there are at hand ample compensations for the vicissitudes through which we have passed. The tone of our banking fraternity, as expressed in our columns this morning, is excellent, and while h events as the last week witnessed inarily run their natural course, we cannot see that our real share in their consequences is not infinitesimally small.

Steady in the Boat.

The Hon. HENRY WATTERSON made brilliant and witty speech at the THURMAN birthday banquet, but the noticeable thing about the speech was its moderate tone. Mr. WATTERSON did not fall to make humorous reference to his favorite divinity, but he preached harmony and unity. believe," he said, "that the great heart of the nation, touched by the wand of that stared Divinity whose very look is a liberal education, beats to the music of reform from one end of the land to the other, making a mighty and resistless force. I am not innsible to the duty of moderation. I know that this great power has been loaned, not given to us, and that its retention depends upon the use we put it to."

"The Democratic party." continued Mr WATTERSON, "Is a conservative party. It is an enlightened party. It is a patriotic party. It is a party of liberty and law, of national ation and peace. Its only geography to the man of the United States. Its leader get their inspiration from the people, not from the corporations, and I am not afraid that they will imitate excesses which have done the business for the Republicans. All that we have to do the next two years is to ait steady in the boat and stick to the oars. It will be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together."

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. And cranks who try to rock the bost or steer it toward the rocks, and fat engers who try to run it, are liable to be thrown overboard.

Steady in the boat!

He Must Be Conservative-No Matter Where He Comes From.

Two influential Southern journals, the New Orleans Times-Democrat and the Charleston News and Courier, are of the opinion that the Speaker of the Fifty-second Congress should be a Northern or Western man. Some of the reasons which they adduce are not without weight. They say, for instance, that the South in Mr. Carlisla has had the Speakership for three Cones, that the Northern Democrats made the hardest fight and the greatest gains this year, and that it is only fair that they have their reward. But the real reason for the ion advanced by these two journals is listinctly unsound. "We deplore the sec tional issue," says the News and Courier, "any sectional issue, all sectional issue but it is far better that the South should raise the sectional issue against itself now than to wait two years and have the sectional issue raised against it by the nation The South is strong enough to walk alone but it is not strong enough to take a leading part in directing the legislation of the country.

The Times-Democrat favors the election of

Northern or Western man: "Such an arrangement would rob the Republican and men everywhere who are inimically disposed to ward this section of the opportunity, which they would be only too ready to embrace, of raising anew the hackneyed cry that 'the Southern Brigadiers are again in the saddle,' and that the grasping South as usual, wants the earth. Any such cry is, of course, ridiculous s absurdity to men and women of intellurence; but it is a fact, as indisputable as it is lamentable, that there is a considerable element at the North, ignorant and 'anreconstructed.' to which such a cry can still appeal with affect. It is a cry which can still unfortunately, be counted upon, in the quarters referred to, to rouse fleroe sectional passions, and to fan into flame the siumbering animosities of a quarter century ago."

friends, but they exaggerate the danger. The cry about the Southern Brigadiere has been raised so often that nobody minds it The time for the election of a Southern President may still be distant, but there is no good reason why it should be. A Southern man like Mr. CARLISLE would have done very much better in 1888 than the Perpetual Candidate did. The South is entitled to its full share in the Government, and there is a disposition in the North to concede it. Mr. CARLINIE did the Democratic party no harm on account of his Kentucky birth, and the Republicans could make no capital out of the election of any moderate, conservative Southern man to the Speakership.

That is the main point. Whether the next Speaker comes from Massachusetts or Georgia, he should be known to be a safe, prudent, and moderate man, neither crank nor extremist. He should possess, of course, the qualities of intellect and temper nece sary to a creditable discharge of the duties of his place, but, above all and before all, he should be cautious, discreet, wise. Where he comes from doesn't matter provided he can be trusted to make up the committe and control the business of the House in the interest of a conservative policy. He must be a sound and genuine Democrat who has a proper sense of political perspective, and vill not sacrifice the essential principles and the unity of the Democracy to any hobby, any theory, or any vanity or ambition.

Unjust Criticism of Unexceptionable Sentiments.

It seems to us that our esteemed contem porary, the Post-Express, discusses with innecessary indignation that part of Mr. CLEVELAND'S speech at Columbus which treats of the beauties of domesticity and he usefulness of parental affection. We do not quite understand why our esteemed contemporary should denounce Mr. CLEVE-LAND as a humbug and a hypocrite for uttering such admirable sentiments as these:

"It should never be forgotten that the influence which, more than all other things, has made our people which, more than all other things, has made our people safe depositaries of governmental power and which has furnished the surest guarantee of the strength and per-petuity of the republic, has its source in the American homa. Here our patriotism is born and entwines itself with the growth of filial love, and here our children are with the growth of filial love, and here our children are taught the story of our freedom and independence. But above all here in the bracing and wholesome atmosphere of uncompisiting fragality and economy, the mental and moral attributes of our people have been firmly knit and invigorated. Never could it be said of any country so truly as of ours that the permanency of its institutions depends upon its homes."

Is not the Post-Express aware that in this ribute to the sweet and sacred influences of family life. Mr. CLEVELAND was merely repeating for the information of the venerable THURMAN the creditable sentiments which ne proclaimed in his very first annual message to Congress, a document which was conceived and composed while Mr. CLEVE-LAND was still a bachelor? The same ideas and almost the identical words were em ployed by him five years ago in explaining to the Forty-ninth Congress his views concerning home and the parental function. We quote from that message:

"The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of th "The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes, established by the law of Gon, garded by parental cara regulated by parental authority, and sanctified by parental love. The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the republic. Wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to the country. The man who, undefiled with plural marriage, its surrounded in his single homes with his wife and s surrounded in his single house with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspired respect for its laws and courage for its

So just a conception of the importance of the well-regulated American home as a bulwark of free institutions merits praise rather than censure. That Mr. CLEVELAND repeated his thoughts for Mr. THURMAN'S in struction in almost the same language as was employed by him when a bachelor in his communication to the Forty-ninth Congress, detracts nothing from the beauty of the sentiment. Mr. CLEVELAND undoubt edly believed that it would interest the Old Roman and others present at the birthday banquet to learn how he, Mr. CLEVELAND, stood upon this question of domestic and parental sentiment. He took care to show by his choice of words, that he had departed in no respect from the high ground taken by him in his message to Congress, written when he was a bachel

the hypocrisy ?

The Chautauqua System

We have received the book of instructions which was prepared last summer for the benefit of the readers under the Chautauque system. The purpose of the system, as now so generally understood, is to provide methodical course of home reading and study for the multitudes of people anxious for self-improvement, but who do not know where to go for the knowledge they crave Its further object is to stimulate this desire by means of association and competition.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, as it is called, contains hundreds of thousands of readers scattered all over the globe. The most of them are subdivided into small local circles which now exist in large part of the towns and villages of the United States, and which are to be found in Europe, Asia, and Africa also. Besides the main Chautauqua Assembly, too, there are fifty-one branch assemblies in thirty-one States of the Union, one in Canada, two in England (at Oxford and Blackpool), and one at Cape Colony in South Africa. Of late also, an association for the same general purposes has been established in England as an independent enterprise, and it is having

much prosperity. This volume of instructions lays down specific courses of study and selects the particular authors and books to be read, some what after the manner of the schemes pre sented by the colleges. But the Rev. Dr VINCENT, the Chancellor of the Chautauque Assembly and its inspiring mind, takes pains to explain that the purpose is not at all to provide "a cheap substitute for a college education." It is simply to promote habits of study among men and women, boys and girls, who need its guiding hand to introduce them to profitable literature.

The subsidiary local circles are usually held in a church of the neighborhood, for the whole Chautauqua enterprise is animated by a religious spirit. The saving of the soul is its first and great object. Intellectual cultivation is subordinate only, and a means to that-solemn end. "In all our studies," says Dr. VINCENT in his prefatory appeal to the readers, "let us always keep open the window between our deepest selves and the Hollest Reaven."
The meetings of the local circles are to be opened with prayer. Doubt as to the orthodox faith has no place in the sys-tem. Unquestioning belief is assumed. Hence Chautauqua is an important conservative religious influence. The en-thusiasm which keeps it alive comes from zeal for the propagation of religious faith

The order of study recommended for the year 1890-91 begins with English history and English literature, and carries them through every month of the year. These are the chief subjects of study, and with All this shows a very commendable spirit them are associated practical directions facilities on the part of our Southern for speaking and writing English, and

and eager desire to make the learning of

man serve the glory of God.

studies in geology and in tronomy, always popular subjects. Spe-cial reading for Sunday is suggested, and English religious history, from the Protestant point of view, of course, occupies a large place in the programme. Examina-tion papers with questions as to the facts and subjects gone over are sent out, the expectation being that the students will give the answers from memory alone, that thus their grading may truly express their actual

At the meetings of the local circles, also, the subjects of reading are discussed, questions are put and answered, difficulties solved, essays read, and the general procedure of a debating society followed. Provision is also made for an interval in which Chautangue games are played, so that the meetings may have more varied attractions. Bes general course of reading, special courses in history, literature, and science are laid out Finally, the fees charged are trifling.

No one who knows how eager is the demand for such assistance can doubt that the Chautauqua system is hailed as a great boon by multitudes who think that greater knowledge of books will send them up higher I the social scale. Even if they are disappointed in their hopes of such practical ad vantages, perhaps they will find compensation in habits of study which will turn their thoughts away from the real or imaginary ills of their lives.

The Chautaugua Assembly is a wonderful institution, and peculiarly modern. There has been nothing like it in the past. It has been made possible only by the general diffusion of elementary education which dis tinguishes this period. As an enterprise for the propagation of religious faith in a time of prevalent skepticism it is also strikingly original.

How to Christen the Maine.

We learn from the Brooklyn Eagle that in the ceremony of naming the new armored cruiser, when she is launched to-morrow, bottle of native wine will be used, in order that the American stamp upon the construction of the ship may be complete."

On general principles that is an appr priate idea, but how will it work when ap plied in the case of a ship named for the State in which you cannot buy a bottle of wine, native or imported, without becomis a party to an illegal transaction?

Properly the bottle of native wine broken over the bows of the Maine should be the product of the State honored in naming the cruiser. The vineyard industry has never been important in that State. They used to produce in Maine a preparation of the fermented jules of the ple plant, known to consumers as rhubarb wine, and a good deal of apple cider has been allowed to harden in the region between Kittery Point and Quoddy Head. But you can't buy the rhubarb sunshine or the hardened apple jule without instigating a violation of the la of the State.

How, then, shall the Maine be christened The appropriate way would be to turn i stream of cold water on her nose as she starts and moves and seems to feel the breath of life along her keel.

Better Let Dat Mule Alone His never-failing snappish irritability popular disapprobation turned up in the Stuffed Prophet's speech at the THURMAN banquet on Thursday night, just a naturally as though the occasion had been specially created to give him an opportunity to show it. Mr. CLEVELAND'S accuston kick at the public for net thinking precise

as he thinks took this form: "It cannot be denied that in the past year evi thoughtful and patriotic man has at times been dis pointed and depressed by the apparent indifference a moralisation of the people."

When the American people ait down upon GROVER CLEVELAND, their demoralization and their mental and moral viciousness reach their utmost height in his eyes.

The Stuffed Prophet is like that officer in the late civil war whose horse having been crowded out of the middle of the road by straining mule in the lead of an army wagon team, snatched at its bridle with the en raged demand. "Where are you going Whereupon the darky driver goin' yo'self? Let dat mule alone! know whar she goin'."

The American people have been neither vicious nor demoralized at any time since Mr. CLEVELAND has come before their observation. They were all right before he left Buffalo and they will continue to take care of themselves after he ceases from the effort to make himself a candidate for President. And the sooner that cessation is apparent, the sooner will the arrangement of their affairs be effected in the direction of permanent progress and improvement.

As the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED re views the work of his hand in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, does he regret that he headed off free coinage? Senator Plums undoubtedly represented the consensus of opinion, Republican, Democratic, and Farmer Alliance, in the West and Southwest, in putting through the Senate the free coinage amend-ment to the Silver bill. In squelching that mendment Mr. REED not only interfere necessarily to save the Hon. BENJAMIN HARasson from embarrassment, but he also made the campaign still harder for the Western Re-

Lessons suggested by the wreck of the Serpent off the Spanish coast have not been lacking, but most of them are based on son hypothesis as to the cause of the disaster. It might have been due, as Admiral RICHARDS says, to the obscuring of the Villado light, or, as other British experts suggest to an unusually strong set of the current shoreward, or to compass deviation caused by the presence of a great mass of magnetic ore in the mountains on the coast. The right moral in all such suppositions must depend much on the facts.

There is one circumstance, however, that bears on the loss of life, whatever the reason for the wrong course taken by the cruiser. The Serpent, like all the other vessels of the Archer class, did not have a double bottom. Had she possessed one, probably she would still have been a complete wreck, since she touched the reef while going at full speed. But it is quite conceivable that the effect of this double protection might have been to give more time for providing the means of escape before the vessel was destroyed, and that thus more lives

would have been saved. It is therefore well worth noting that Secretary TRACY, in his annual report made about a year ago, called special attention to what he declared to be a defect in our three gunboats of the Yorktown class, which are directly modelled on the Serpent type. He pointed out that the Yorktown, like her sister ships, the B ton and Concord, and also like the three new 2,000-ton cruisers now under construction at Baltimore and Boston, has a single bottom. nly three-eighths of an inch thick. Ac ingly it would require a comparatively small scraping or thumping on a rock to make an opening big enough to sink her, unless, as Secretary TRACY said, she could depend on the efficiency of her athwartship bulkheads; and t was added that all naval vessels ought to be constructed with double bottoms

Of course, the drawback is that the double bottom gives an increase of displacement and of draught, and the smaller gunboats or cruisers, which newadays are about the only ones not so provided, are often intended to go into shoal channels and waters. Perhaps, too,

in the Archer class the desire to make an ex-ceptional combination of engine and battery power and coal supply reduced everything class in the ship's buil to a minimum. There is no doubt that the wrock of the Serpent will fur-nish a cogent argument for hereafter giving double bottoms as well as an abundant supply of water-tight subdivisions even to the small ressels intended for general cruising service.

We shall meet every patrictic expectation f in all we do. we follow the guidance of true and conset Democracy, filemined by the light of genuine merican citizenship.—Gnovas Unavallars.

Well, what did you do in New York two weeks ago to-morrow? Did you follow the guidance of true and honest Democracy and vote the Democratic ticket for Mayor, or did you join with your friends FAIRCHILD, GODEIN, and Jones in their unsuccessful assault on true and honest Democracy? That is what Democrats hereabouts would

like to know, Mr. CLEVELAND.

The extent to which the London market has latterly been flooded with new enterprises requiring the investment of money is shown by some figures presented by the Lon don Economist. Up to Nov. 8 of the current year, the new subscriptions amounted to £138,-190.823; for the whole of 1887 they were £189. 36,267, and for 1888 £160,149,000, making the total engagements of fresh capital for less than three years \$487,775,590, or nearly \$2,400,000,-000, against a total for the entire years 1885. 1886, and 1887 of £277,112,000, or a little more han \$1.850,000,000.

Dr. Koch appears to be a careful investi gator of the chemical properties and physical effects of the lymph with which he is experimenting in his efforts to provide a cure for onsumption. His operations are watched with the deepest interest by the medical faculty in Europe and America.

The Farmers' Club of Clarke county, Georgia, talk of introducing a bill in the Legslature to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a Secretary of Agriculture, to go, we sup-pose, upon the State ticket. Then the various Grand Juries will appoint Commissioners of Agriculture in each county, to look after county agriculture and be, ex officio, Vice-Presidents, with salaries, of the county Farmers' Clubs.

Speaking of American railroads and the attractions they offer to English investors, the ondon Economist says:

"We are almost inclined to hold that th gamble had better stake their money upon the turf, or, say, at rouletts, rather than upon American ratiway shares. In the latter case the dice are always loaded, whereas in other modes of gambling they do at least ave some chance.

The Economistevidently holds that all American railroads are managed like the Illinois Central and the Rock Island.

Now that THE SUN's suggestion in regard o Succi's starvation show has been adopted and a committee of unbelievers is keeping watch and ward over the faster, it is to be toped that the "positive facts" of this interesting experiment will be put on record. We were about TANNER's fast, and no such amuse-TRAIN's fast. Signor Succi is a faster who has a reputation to uphold, and it is necessary that the feats he has performed in the Old World shall be surpassed by his achievement in New York. If there is any chemical preparation in the water he drinks or in the cigars he puffs. the fact must be ascertained, and if he is trifling in any way with popular credulity, the truth must be brought to light. The watchers in this case are medical students under the superrision of a careful physician; and we ought t get from them a scientific report that shall be atisfactory in every respect.

The great railroad which Russia has begun to build across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean will cost an appalling amount of money, considering the present condition of that counry's finances. One of the arguments with which the expenditure of such an enormous sum is supported is very remarkable. Some leading men in Russia and influential newspapers advocate this line as a military necessity, in view of the possibility that some day the enormous hordes of China may again attempt to swarm far westward, and even to threaten Europe as the fleroe warriors of GENGHIS KHAN did nearly seven centuries ago Western observers may be inclined to regard remote as to be hardly worth considering But some Russian statesmen look upon Bussia as a bulwark which some day may save Europe

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: And oray what have we now? Nothing, save that we again detect the colossal form of that elephantine coward, under the cloak of one of his former Secretaries, stabbing at the Democracy and at Governor Hill.

A coward in the recent elections, he is still one when, through a dummy, he accuses Hill of being unfaithful to the party in 1888, It is about time that the Democracy was rid of Grover Cleveland and his selfish, watery-

eyed, pharisaical saints. Let the battle cry be "Democracy for Damo crats." May THE SUN prosper in the good work and help to lead the forces to a glorious New York, Nov. 15.

Clearing House Certificates.

TO THE BUTTOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Clearing House care Scales should be issued to all banks alike. To issue only to those needing them is to impair credit and force ex-tended banks to call their loans, thus aggravating the conditions. If each bank takes a quarter of a mi of certificates the interest account evens itself and there is no invidious criticism. These suggestions have the earnest approval of one of the ablest bankers in active business. Respectfully, CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

No. 1,035 FIFTH AVEXUE, Nov. 16, 1800. Senator Corman Wants no Free Trade

Senator Gorman is now in New York for the purpose of consulting other prominent Democrats as to the cam-paign to be followed out by the Democratic House. He paign to be followed out by the Democratic House. He sees that on the record made by the House the Franidential battle of 1862 must be fought, and as the policy of the House lies entirely in the hands of its Speaker, he is determined, along with other party leaders who themselves are not in the Speakership race, to place the House in the hands of some cool, conservative Democrat. The framing of the rules of the House and the appointment of its committees depend to the greatest appointment of its committees depend to the greates degree on the Speaker, and a hot-headed, irritable, or

A Curious Story About Senator Carilale.

Prom the Washington Poet.
CIRCINARI, O., Nov. 15.—There is considerable discussion over the failure of Sanator Carliale to attend the banquet tendered Alian G. Thurman at Columbus last night. All sorts of talk is being indulged in by promi-nent politicians. Under the programme arranged. Mr. Carlisis was to occupy assates to drover Cleveland's. At his home in Covington, the day before the hanques, it was said by Mr. Carlisic to his friends that he would is was said by Mr. Carlisis to his friends that he would attend the banques, and he had so amounted even to his wife. It is claimed now that the reason that Mr. Carlisis did not attend the banquest was on account of a disagreement with az-President Cleveland previous to his departure from Washington, and that the breach has not as yet been healed up. Mr. Carlisis attended a card party in Newport on the night of the banques. The Senator claimed that he had Pressing business engarements which prevented him from attending the gagements which prevented him from attending the

How to Get a Liberal Education From the Marathon Independent

The Sun is known the world over as the best edited American newspaper, which is saying a great deal. No one who reads Tue Sun can remain ignorant of what is going on in scientific, political, religious, athletic, or her circles. It is truly said it shines for all.

He Will Not be Crowded, "Mr. Binine, do you think I shall some out little and of the horn in 1882!" asked R. H. "If you do," rapiled J. G. B., "you have one or tion. You'll find planty of room there for you." THE SEQUEL IN PERSONAL PARTS.

to There Trouble About for Bos Co PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 .- That Don Cameron will have trouble in securing his redlection to the Senate can now be safely affirmed. The trouble will come from several quarters. The Senator is suspected of having had too much sympathy with those who beat Delamater and smashed Quay. Proofs of this are being col-lected, and will be gotten in shape in due time. So say Republican leaders who stood up to Delamater and Quay. Those gentlemen themselves are not understood to say anything. Quay being far away in Fiorida and Delamater That Cameron took care of himself is obvious

snough. How he did it is the question. That he

contributed to the Republican general fund is true enough, but this fact is held to prove nothing either way. He would do that as the first step in the look-out-for-himself game. One indisputable fact is cited, and is held to have much meaning. A week before the election he visited Mages, the king of the bolters in Pittsburgh. was his guest there, and conferred with him, though with few others. Mages promised Cameron that however the county of Allegheny went on Delamater he should not be damaged as to members of the Legislature. The Senator left a sum of money to promote that end, and departed without having concerned himself much, if any, about Delamater. Although Senator Quay was in Pittsburgh a part of the time Cameron was there, the two did not meet, and it is reported that Quay's first inquiry was about what Cameron and Mages were up to in their getting together at that particular time. What he has said or thought since the election, if anything, is not reported. But cartain friends, here and elsewhere, are reported, since the election, to have expressed suspicions of Cameron's faithfulness to Dela-mater, and will do something about it. What that will be is the subject of considerable earnest speculation in a quiet way.

Out of this have come reports of Mayor Fit-ler's intention to set himself up for the Senate. though the Legislative delegation is looked upon as solid for Cameron-the result of Quay's attention when the nominations were made, and when everything was supposed to be lovely in fact and prospectively. Hastings is known to be willing to take Cameron's seat in the Senate. He has a positive following in the State. Quay was almost as willing to see him nominated for Governor as he was to have Delemater the candidate. There are no antagonisms in that quarter. Nor are there between Quay and Fitler. If there are any between Quay and Cameron they have growp up since the election, or they may

grow up M eafter. Behind all this is the undisputable fact that among Pennsylvania Republicans a deep-seated desire to change off Cameron for some one else, who as Senator will not be always beent, will be more frequently active in manifesting an interest for his State, will be more uniformly with his party, will not be so much of his time out of his seat, and will find his associates chiefly among Republican rather than Democratic Senators. Much is said under these heads about Cameron, and it is

Besides, there is a feeling that, any way, it is best not to repeat in Don the life time ownership that Simon possessed of the Senatorial seat now occupied by the former.

There are plenty of elements, it is plainly seen, that are liable to give Senator Cameron serious trouble. That the nominations for the egislature were carefully made with the view to making sure his reflection is entirely true. But other plans have falled, and this one may. Both killed Delamater and thwarted Quay. It may prove fatal to Cameron. It has ecome fashionable in Pennsylvania, and no one can say to what extent it will not go. One he tried, though it is not equally certain that, Quay could save Cameron if he tried.

The Planets and the Panis.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Mars now ocurring and coinciding with the tremendous convulsion in the money market of the world is a circumstance that should not go unregarded. In the most ancient astro writings Jupiter is associated with the finances. substance, and property of governments, potentates, and individuals; in technical figurations are formed with Mars it is found hat losses, robberies, deficits, &c., occur. The troubles in the money market were first threatened as long ago as last June, when Jupiter began to retrograde in the sign Aquarius. Slowly he has been travelling backward in that part of the zodiac, and gradually the finances of the world have feit the effects. the linances of the world have felt the effects, which now seem about culminating as be forms the conjunction with Mars. Both can be seen together in the evening skies. The unseasonable warm weather since Nov. 14 is also another minor consequence of the present situation of the two planets.

Baltimore, Nov. 15. Ruthiel, Astrologer.

The Chief Justice of Samon is Hore. Conrad de Cedercrantz, the new Chief Justice of Samoa, arrived yesterday on the steamship Normannia. He is Chamberlain of the King of Sweden and Norway, and was appointed to his new office in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty between Great Britain Germany, and America for the neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan Islands. Mr. Cedercrantz is at the Hoffman House. He will sail for Samoa after visiting Washington.

One of the Barings' Bad Investments.

From the London Economist, Non &.

Argentine stocks have naturally fluctuated a good dasi latterly, and early in the week showed considerable buoyancy, though the fall measure of the rise has not been sustained. Negotiations are, it is known, now in progress, and runors will cohequently fly about. The first thing is undoubtedly to place the new starting ran mest thing is undoubledly to place the new starting loan, and only such a small amount as is needed to pay early outgoings in gold need yet be provided. Argen-tine revenues have failen off seriously for the time be-ing, and the influx of immigrants has practically ceased. But the Argentine Federation have witnessed so many rapid changes that these facts should not be taken as too disheartening. They were to have been anticipated. But what we should most strongly object anticipated. But what we should most strongly object to find is, that any negotiations for a new ioan should be hampered or blocked by demands from financial houses here, that they should be relieved from the large quantities of Argentine securities they have in times past underwritten, and have so far been unable

As an instance, let us take the Buence Ayres Water Supply and Drainage Company (Limited), of which a large part of the capital is understood to be still in the hands of the partners of Messra Barings the issuing firm. There is a stipulation that the Government shall receive a considerable sum in gold as payment for works executed by the State, and a contract to complete the works within a stipulated time, when a sub-stantial income in gold is secured to the undertaking. But recent events may naturally have prevented the placing of such securities; and if any financial house or houses made a stipulation that they should be re-Heved from such a lock-up as a preliminary to placing a loan, we should have an illustration of our observa-tion, that at such times the public interests are very

often subservient to private one.

We repeat, that what the Argentine Government now meds in sterling sufficient to pay current interest—she is entitled to pay the interest upon the Cedulas in paper—and this will give time for those necessarily lengthy negotiations which must precede the conversions of the Provincial debts and the Cedulas, as well as those for placing the paper currency on a better fo

Poer Little Tommy. "What's the matter with you to-day, Tommy! You "I am " said the bad little boy. "Yesterday was pa's and ma's wooden wedding and all the neighbors sent

The Delay. -Quick! What news? The minister says he won't wait any longer, haif the guests are gone, and the bride has just fainted away. Where can the groom bet Uniter—it can't be heiped. I just sent a messenger over to his house, and he sent word back that he

wouldn't wear a ready made the for anybody. Lord Nandleby at Home.

"What ridiculous names you have for your towns. Conshobocken. Weshawken, Hoboken—they are all perfactly laughable," and Lord Noodleby.

"Yes our nomenclature is queer," returned Hicks.
"I suppose," he added, "your lordship lives moss of the time in Lendon." "Oh. no, indeed. I'm almost always at my eastle of February on the filts."

They Wore the Friends of Grover Cheve.

William C. Endicott of Massachusetts, so the report goes, made the following statement in New York the other day:

West that Geranor Hill worked for Mr. Cleveland in New-York in 1888.

Mr. Endicott was the Secretary of War in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. In attacking Gevernor Hill, the leader of the Democracy of this State, and the possible candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, Mr. Endicott violates the decencies of political life. The man who accepts honor and emolument at the hands of a party puts himself under distinct obligations to that party, and one of these obligations is to give other leaders due service in his turn. If he repuditates that obligation lightly he is not a loyal partisan, but a free companion. His case is entirely different from that of the average citizen who has never sought and never received public honor, and who acts with his party as a volunteer and out of pure love for it.

never received public bonor, and who acts with his party as a volunteer and out of pure love for it.

In attacking Governor Hill in this style Mr. Endleott has imiman-d, at a distance, the example of Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. Cleveland Scoretary of the Treasury. That gentleman, during the recent election, actually assumed leadership in a fusion movement designed to break down the regular Democratic organization in New York city and defeat the Democratio party of the State. Verily the loyalty of the Cleveland Administration, as represented by these politicians, is open to grave suspicion. The Cleveland Administration, moreover, began with a distinct disavowal of non-partisanship, and proceeded on that basis for about two years. To advocate anything on the theory that it was Democratic was regarded as discreditable. Democrats all over the country were sullen and indignant at the scarcely concealed attempt to turn their victory into a neutral and non-partisan triumph. At that point, Governor Hill, in a public speech, made the significant declaration. I am a Democratic and Democrate sverywhere answered with a yell of exultation. Mr. Cleveland, who is one of the shrewdest politicians in the business, took warning, was reconverted to Democracy on a sudded, and proceeded to try for a Democratic renomination on the time-worn Democratic

Mr. Hill in 1888, or that Mr. Hill would betray Mr. Cleveland? The former, as a matter of course.

And what were the actual facts? Mr. Cleveland never said one word in favor of the election of Mr. Hill in 1888 from the beginning to the end of the canvass. It was charged openly and never denied that he wanted Mr. Hill beaten. His special friends, like Mr. Godkin of the Ecening Post, Mr. Jones of the New York Times, and W. R. Grace, made ro secret of their design to elect Cleveland and defeat Hill. They advocated that course day after day, and their agents travelled through the State, organizing for the purpose. Would any one of them dare to deny that fact even now? We trow not. In this very city a number of prominent men came out over their own signatures in support of Mr. Cleveland; and when we sent a reporter to many of them to ask if they would support Mr. Hill also, not one in a score left any doubt as to their intention to cut him. While the disloyalty of Mr. Cleveland and his special friends was understood of all men, no charge of disloyalty against Mr. Hill can be maintained for an instant, and disloyalty on the part of his special friends is only a matter of suspicion. Mr. Hill made many speeches during the canvass of 1888, and he always took pains to advocate the interests of the party, not his own interests. He declared on many occasions that he wanted the national ticket elected whatever became of the State ticket; and he asked any man who disliked him not to hesitate on that account to cast a ballot for Mr. Cleveland lost, therefore It is a mistake to suppose that because Mr. Hill won and Mr. Cleveland lost, therefore treachery triumphed. This was one of the cases in which treachery happened to recoil on the cases in which treachery happened to recoil on

treachery triumphed. This was one of the cases in which treachery happened to recoil on its author.

We cosmpy a rather cool and critical altitude toward Mr. Hill, and such admiration as we feel for him has been somewhat reluctantly given; but this peculiarity is patent to all observers: He is a party man through and through—loyal to the Democracy from his baid crown to the sole of his foot. Not one of the men who accuse him of party treachery in 1888 pretends to any such loyalty or considers it anything better than a reproach. Mr. Cleveland hasn't got it; Mr. Fairchild hasn't got it; Mr. Endicott hasn't got it. Mr. Grace hasn't got it; Mr. Peckham hasn't got it.

Not one of them, probably, understands the sentiment. All of them have traded more or less in politics on the lack of it. Each of them would betray party obligations or party associates as a marter of course, and naturally they find it difficult to believe that another could sink personal considerations for the aske of party interests.

If the lie about the relative course of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill in 1888 prevalls in the South and West as Mr. Endicott says it does, then it is the plain duty of the official representatives of the Democratic party in this State to draw up a statement giving the plain, unvarnished truth.

sentatives of the Democratic party in this State to draw up a statement giving the plain, unvarnished truth. From the Albany Argus, Non. 8, 1888.

Out of the smoke of Tuesday's battle emerges one notable figure, with victory on his brow and the banner of Democracy in his hand, David B. Hill has fought the good fight and has triumphed. Loyal to the core, he was the stalwart champlen of the host that battled for the national ticket. From the moment of put-ling on his armor he never faltered. No pub-lie man was eyer assailed with more despicathe national ticket. From the moment of puting on his armor he never faltered. No public man was ever assailed with more despicable malice. While he was doing good service for the national ticket in Indiana. Connecticut, and New Jersey, neglecting his own canvass, a coterie of cowardly enemies were sending through the mails lying documents and begging appeals to citizens to join them in striking down one of the most faithful and honorable Governors New York ever had.

Their efforts had the effect of strengthening the bonds of esteem between Governor Hill and his fellow citizens. His record as Governor was one that malice could not deface. The workingmen, who owe him so many beneficial measures which he urged upon the Legislamure and signed, were to a unit for him. The people of New York and Brocklyn, who remembered how steadfastly he had contended for the principle of local self-government, showed their gratitude at the polis. The great State, whose affairs were so prudently administered by him, testined its appreciation by a magnificent majority.

Against the host of reputable, self-respecting citizens the ingenious fabrications of malice, perfidy, selfishness, and innate baseness, which sought to present Governor Hill as a monster of evil, were powerless. Those whose opinion was worth anything knew him to be inspired in his official acts by the noblest and loftiest motive, and to be a practical believer in the fundamental principles of Democracy and equal rights to all. Few realize what splendid work he accomplished during the campaign, and what a terrible strain it was on him. Most men would have sunk under it, and as it was, some of the ablest champlons who went forth to fight for the right succumbed to the fatigues of the campaign. But David B Hill was in the field to the last moment, and there was not a moment of faltering or irresolution. Those who harked and snappid at his heels while he was doing brave service for the national ticket have shrunk back to their kennels, confounded by the mighty voice of

Official Vote of Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 16.-The vote for Gov ernor was counted by the General Assembly to-day. Jones, Democrat, received 189,912 votes; Long. Republican, 42,390, and Couls, Prohibitionist 1.385. Jones's majority, 96,187. The vote for Congressmen was also counted showing that the Democrats elected in all eight of the districts in the State. The caucus for nominating a United States Senator will te held Tuesday night. Senator Fugh and Gov. Seay are the leading candidates.

A One-year-old Republic.

RIO JAMEIRO, Nov. 16 .- Congress met yesterday. The President's message, after reviewing the work of the Provisional Government, formally transferred the powers of the Government to the Chambers. A committee was appointed to propare an address of congratulation to the President. Deeders de Fonsecs.

The first anniversary of the proclamation of the republic was celebrated yesterday with letes and a roview of the troops.

"They were married in New York, and then they went to live in Philadelphia." "Ah! Married in haste to repent at leisure."

Nearly Betrayed Himself. "I have a typewriter now."
"One of your own!"
"You she is my ownest own "ittle—er—that is—she
works exclusively for ma."

A Wonderful Man. "We've got a man down in Kentucky, sah. that" twice the wonder this man Succi is."

"He has gone fohty-eight hours without whiskey, His Start in Life.

"In what respect ?"

"I see that Biogner has made a big haulout West.
He bought a tract of land, divided it into small lots, and
sold them off at a big proft."
"But where did he get his money to start with !"
"He worked his way out there as a porter in a Pall-

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOVE It is many years since our outdoor sports men have seen a month of November with weather as favorable for their pastime as that of the present month has been thus lar. The sky, the zephyrs, and the ground have been satisfactory to them nearly every day.

The well-to-do and gorgeously apparelled brong which frequented the horse show due ing the week was perhaps as much interested in the rival efforts of two young society menes in the horses themselves. For two years there has been the keenest sort of a contest going on for supremacy in American horsemanshi between Foxhall Keene and James K. Kernochan. Both are young men with rather sharp features, alim necks, and figures that are wendown by incessant riding to the finest point of training. They are both abundantly supplied with means, and their enthusiassm for horses is practically boundless. Mr. Keene has been in the saddle constantly for the past four ten years. This means that he began to ride when he was about ten years of age. Mr. Kernochan's experience has extended over a similar length of time. They have both had bard knocks, but the last-named gentleman rider shows most plainly the effect of the severs work that he has done in the saddle. One of Mr. Kernochran's legs has been brokes twice, so that he has a perceptible lime, his left shoulder has been knocked out of joint on several occasions, and his right arm was broken less than a year age. He is a bundle of compact, powerful, and well-developed muscles, and there seems to be no end to his physical endurance. He rides with a straight leg and is apparently glued to the saddle. Mr. Keepe was bally thrown everal times during the show, but Mr. Kernochan's record is comparatively clear.

A map who is in the habit of scanning the features, alim necks, and figures that are wort

A man who is in the habit of scanning the passenger lists of the steamers that leave here for foreign ports says: "For the past two or three years there has been an extraordinary proportion of Chicago people on these lists. At times you see a few names from Cincinnati, St. Louis. New Orleans, Memphis, Oshkosh, Winnipeg, and other outlying regions, but there is an array of Chicago names on the list of almost every steamer that is sound for Europe. They go abroad for the purpose of promoting their culture by viewing the scenes and mingling with the choice society of the Old World, so that afterward, when they return to Chicago, they can tell about their experience of European life. Chicago people are favorites at foreign hotels, for they always have piles of money that they made in Chicago. I should estimate, after watching the passenger lists every week, that between four and five thousand Chicago voyagers of both sexes have left New York to cross the oceau this year." At times you see a few names from Cincinnati,

The newspapers announced in a casual way vesterday that Princeton's football team played the Wesleyans and that the game was 'a gentle one and without particular roughness." People who saw the Princeton football team at dinner in the restaurant of the Pennsylvania Railroad station just after the game. must be rather surprised at the results of a "gentle game." If ever there was a battered, bruised, plastered, lame, sprained, and abraded dinner party, it was that of night before last in bruised, plastored, lame, sprained, and abraded dinner party, it was that of night before last in the ra liroad restaurant. The captain entered the room first and lowered himself slowly into a chair. Then a young man with a large strip of white plaster covering his nose and extending up over one eye, limped in on the arm of a waiter, and groaned as he took his seat. He ate with one hand. The other was disabled. Three other young men came in slowly, the last of whom displayed long patches of court plaster over his forehead. His neighbor was cut so badly about the face that he looked as though he had been in a prize fight. Further down the table a gentleman with auburn looks, who was facetiously referred to as "Reddy," might have sung the song "Two Lovely Black Eyes," with strikingly realistic effect. He had been so liberally hammered that he was what is known in puglistic parlance as "groggy." But his spirit was high, and he led the fun during most of the dinner, though his appearance was calculated to draw tears from the most heartless of observers. A solemn and rather overtrained young man among the players had been so roughly handled that he could eat nothing. His face was white, and two spots of vivid red burned in his cheeks. The players were kept in rigid order by the apptain, and they site and drank under his instructions. It was one of the most remarkable dinner parties that has been seen hereabouts in a long time. Still, it was a gentle game.

Those who were surprised at the news of the boycotting " of Tillman, the new Governor of South Carolina, by the "society" of that State, ought to be aware that the old planters' famought to be aware that the old planters fam-illes there are exclusive to a degree unknown in any set of the circle of the "four hundred" of New York. It is a mere matter of fact that Ben Tillman does not belong to the "society" in the Palmetto State, and is unwelcome in its ranks. Ben does not seem to mourn ever his exclusion, and, when he takes the Governor's chair, he will doubtless form a Democratic set of his own, and guard its portals as those of the Farmers' Alliance are guarded. This is a free country, and that is the glory of the American people.

Such a day as yesterday meant more for bicycle riders than the owners of horses or even pedestrians. The bicyclists are dependent upon not only good weather overhead, but lean roadways unhampered by mud. They were abroad on the upper boulevards of the city all day Sunday in droves. There was a notable increase in the number of women riders of both tricycles and bicycles and in many instances boys scarcely out of the nursery went whirling along in the procession of rushing wheels. The Boulevard is now by far the most popular of bicycle tracks. Horsemen do not drive that way, and the cars have a roadway of their own. It leaves a broad smooth stretch of asphalt pavement on cach side of the tracks which extends for miles and goes through what is in some respects the most beautiful portion of the city. The route down from the Boulevard is by way of Eighth avenue. That highway has just been elaborately repaved with asphalt, and it makes an easy and safe way down town. Some notion of the wonderful growth of the popularity of cycling in New York may be gathered from the fact that there are no less than four depots where blcycles and tricycles are rented at the Certral Park end of Eighth avenue, and that it is not unusual for the dealers to let out 400 machines in the course of a pleasant day. This is merely an indication of the number of riders, for the majority of bicyclists own their machines. riders of both tricycles and bicycles.

"The Italian barbers of New York," said an Italian barber up town, " are driving away al the other barbers. Do you know how? By being polite. The Italian people and Italian being polite. The Italian people and Italian barbers are polite, and Americans like politeress. The Italian barbers try to please, and Americans like to be pleased. Plenty or Italian barbers are getting a little money in New York. The Italian barbers are now very floo friends with the German barbers, and are belong them to make Sunday a holiday after people are shaved in the morning. The German barbers are polite sometimes, but Italian barbers are very polite all the time. I came here from Naples four years ago, and got to be a boss this year." There are now in New York more than 1,000 Italian barber shops, most of which have been set up within the past two years.

A wife who knows many wives says: "Some husbands, when they get home at night, tell their wives all about the business of the day, and about their bank account, and about the people they met, and about what was snoken of, and about everything else. Other husbands never teil their wives about their doines during the day, never speak of the state of their finances, and never refer to their business ligheir households. The wife of such a husband knows nothing of his atlars, and is ant to be upset by had news or crushed by finding; out that he is on the road to ruin. From what have known through my acquaintance with many families for long years, I am ready to say that a husband should always tell his wild about his business and about the affairs of the day. their wives all about the business of the day.

It is delightful to think how much fun & right and healthy boy can get out of one cent He bought a red top. After a while he remembered that he had seen in the toy shop some bered that he had seen in the toy shop some tops painted green, and he went back and exchanged the red top for a green one. Later he thought that he didn't want a top after all, and he carried back the green top and exchanged it for candy. It would be a waste of space to tell what he did with the candy, but it may be mentioned that he took the empty fancy wrapper back to the toy shop and offered to exchange it for a full one. This, however, was a little too much for the benevolent shopkener, who said: "We do overything we can to the about the continue."

An Edinburgh constable is now looking at

An Edinburgh constable is now looking at our police force and its service. "The thing that strikes me most," he says. "is the prevalence of adiposity among your cops. I notice lence of adiposity among your cops. I notice here many policemen of extraordinary girth and weight, with a heavy stride. We do not take such men in our service, and we do not take such men in our service, and we do not take such men in our service, and we do not take such men in our service, and we do not take such men the arow from the men of the business is incompatible with some of the business that is lad unon them. Our constables are more helpful than yours seem to be when an duty in the street, though we have no such crowded the foundiaries as there are in New York, and are nore carcill in guarding the lives and safety of people who need to be guarded. Still, for all that, your New York force presents a striking and imposing appearance when under review, and I am pleased to know that they receive the praise of their inspectors."